

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE
per annum \$6.00 Six months \$3.00
Three months \$3.00 One month 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE
per annum \$6.00 Six months 3.00
Three months 2.00

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOBS WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

A person having advertisements in the paper and desiring the same discontinued will please send it to the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not be responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of THE GAZETTE

The Leavenworth Democrat, with its usual enterprise, got out a big New Year's edition, giving a full account of the last year's progress in the "Cloud City."

The name of ex Governor Proctor of Vermont has been added to the list of cabinet possibilities. It must not be forgotten that Vermont alone cast the sixtieth vote of its delegation from the first to the last ballot for General Garrison.

The city of Lansing, Michigan, is not so new as it generally represented to be. Its board of aldermen recently adopted a resolution requiring "neutrality" on visiting the city to "turns all the municipal offices with free passes."

We will publish supplements to tomorrow and Sunday in order to provide space for our advertisers without crowding the news columns. The necessity for publishing a supplement shows that the business men of the city appreciate the value of THE GAZETTE as an advertising medium.

There are so many applicants for the office of postmaster under the new administration at Corinna, Me., that the Republicans of that city have decided to vote on the matter at a mass meeting. The candidate who receives the most votes will be recommended to President Harrison for the appointment.

The terms of thirteen democratic senators expire on March 4. Six of these prospective vacancies have already been filled by the re-election of the present incumbents. The republicans would like to follow the example set for them by the democrats in re-electing senators who have proven themselves worthy and capable.

President Cope and has been wise in withdrawing from the senate the nomination of Leon Bailey to be United States district attorney in Indiana. Bailey's past record is to say the least, unsavory. But aside from this he was a particularly offensive partisan during the state campaign. His attacks on General Garrison were intensely bitter and uncharitable.

General Garrison remains close-mouthed about the policy of the new administration. But Mr. Garrison is not so easily led by the socialistic party determining of which naturally is largely his personal. To the wife of a prominent congressman she said the other day, "As to now—second and short—several creases, persons & co., as to justice, yes, as to wine, I have no made up my mind."

Some people are giving themselves much unnecessary trouble about General Garrison's departure. At first, some egomaniac made objections to canceling on that occasion. Then a number of patriotic Americans demanded that none but American wines be used, and now the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sent a petition to the inauguration committee requesting that no alcohol be served at the inauguration. Mr. Sowden, however, has no objection.

Our New Year's edition is still setting records. It is the best advertisement of the city that has ever been published and will appeal to a eastern people. One of the artists of Harper's Weekly is in Denver. He saw one of the copies and immediately sent down congratulatory telegrams to his friends in the east. The paper has also been published from an artistic point of view that has ever appeared in the west.

The Denver Republican, Pueblo Citizen, Alamosa, Colorado, Leavenworth Daily and Santa Fe, have all gone into special New Year's editions, showing a wonderful amount of interesting statistics and reading matter showing the progress of the past year in the various sections of the state. The paper load only covers Denver and vicinity but devotes much of its space to the state in general.

The collector at Halifax recently performed an American sailing vessel, which had been obliged to put into port for repairs to tranship her cargo of fresh salt which would otherwise have been spoiled. The collector was severely censured for his act of courtesy by the minister of customs at Ottawa and promised never to repeat the erroneous offense of extending privileges to American vessels. So when the flora de amary put into the port of Halifax this week with more than room carried away and leaving

so many that she was in imminent danger of sinking before us to tranship her cargo was promptly refused.

Simultaneously with the howls against the Dudley letter comes the attempt to get a pardon for Sim Coy, the famous Indian fighter who was sent to the penitentiary about a year ago. It is said that a petition has recently been sent to the president signed by both the United States senators from Indiana and many other prominent democrats of that state. It is a little difficult to see just what grounds this pardon is asked for. Coy's guilt was unequivocally proven at the time of his trial, and his sentence was approved by all who wished for honest elections.

In most of the discussions regarding appointments to Harrison's cabinet, the names of certain politicians on the republican party and on General Garrison are considered the chief reasons for their appointment. It is not a question whether Mr. or Mr. or Deewitt will make the most efficient minister, but to what does the party owe the most? Why not begin to look at this question in a broader way? It is a right to consider the wisdom of having certain sections represented and of appointing men who have the confidence of the party. But it is not to indicate a rather important fact. The cabinet is appointed to conduct the business of the different national departments. The capability and integrity of the candidates should be the main consideration before one is chosen. If a man is distinguished, but with others there was about equal suffering between the influences and the associates whenever it was necessary for the cabinet executive of the state to speak on any occasion, it is with some good cause that the GAZETTE says "the cabinet of party is an open compact, which the people readily or reluctantly enter into." That compact once ratified may not be modified or altered except by mutual consent." The cabinet is not simply a vote casting arrangement of words, but the party's solemn promise to the people which must be redeemed. The position of Governor Cooper is as singular as it is unusual, and too much cannot be said in praise of this somewhat extraordinary innovation in a state paper. It must serve to make parties more careful in making pledges and more honorable in carrying them out.

One of the best evidences that the interests of the state in casuistry is passing away is the following description in the New York Star of a visit to Jefferson Davis by Robert, who was distinguished governor of the Empire state, the author of a plan every private citizens, turned over a new leaf on New Year's Day. Perhaps he has determined that the questionable methods which have been so important a factor in the life and death of politics in the past shall be no longer by their absence in the future. Governor Adams has still a great future before him, for the people are not likely to permit him a way to remain in retirement.

The constant increasing power of money in our elections has so thoroughly aroused the indignation of a honest men of all political parties that even Governor of New York, who is upon to devote some attention to the subject in his annual message, has taken reform as a subject which lies very close to Governor Cope's heart. His past record has failed to satisfy him, but it has never yet fully aware it. But perhaps the distinguished governor of the Empire state, the author of a plan every private citizens, turned over a new leaf on New Year's Day. Perhaps he has determined that the questionable methods which have been so important a factor in the life and death of politics in the past shall be no longer by their absence in the future. Governor Adams has still a great future before him, for the people are not likely to permit him a way to remain in retirement.

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DANCING FOR HEALTH.

Dr. Wm. Hammond Dismisses the
Effect of Dancing.

The Dilettante Favors the
Amusement Because It Is

A Powerful Means of Exercising
Both Mind and Body.

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I suppose there is more dancing done throughout the United States during January than in any other month of the year, and it may not therefore be deemed inappropriate if I reserve my remarks upon this occasion to the consideration of the effects of this amusement and exercise upon the systems of those who indulge in it.

Nothing is more wearisome to the average man or woman than exercise for the sake of the exercise. A walk in a familiar country; with nothing but trees and cows and a dusty road to look at, while it may give exercise to the muscles, does not in a much less mechanized way than if the limbs were put on a board and shaken by the vibrations of a steam engine. Walk a little amount of physical exertion in the streets of a large city, which are crowded with people and lined with signs respecting with the most beautiful products of art, not only brings the muscles into play but at the same time stimulates the mind. The walk through Farmer Smith's land is pretty much the same day after day, and eventually the mind becomes fatigued with its unvarying features. But Broadway or Fifth Avenue or Chestnut Street are always changing and the mind is kept alert and amused, for after all, one factor that never passes is variety.

This susceptibility of the system to become wearied and, as it were, causes from a repetition of the same impression, is exhibited not only in the way it has mentioned, but in many other interesting modes. The body, for instance, soon becomes habituated to the repeated dose of the same medicine, and it is necessary to increase the quantity from day to day in order to obtain the desired results. A first dose of an eighth of a grain of morphia will produce but most persons to sleep; a second dose of the same quantity acts less energetically, a third dose still more feebly, while a fourth has no appreciable effect whatever. In order to obtain the dose now must be increased, and the like process must be gone through with from day to day so as to subject the body to a continual yet increasing influence.

A like condition exists in regard to pains, the body soon becoming accustomed to very agonizing sensations unless they are rendered more intense or atered in quantity. Even the most acute tortures fail to be experienced by the nerves, unless they are changed in some way or other.

There seems to be a natural tendency in all animals, including man, to skip or jump or dance when they desire to show pleasure. Our domestic animals, for instance, exhibit this inclination in a marked degree, and children even when on a few weeks old exhibit their delight by kicking out their limbs while still too young to manifest pleasure in any other way. Even the most savage nations of the present day make dancing one of the chief features of their rejoicing. Our ancestors at the very dawn of the historic period, and countless for many thousand years before, danced at their victories over their enemies, curing their acts of worship of their deities and when they met to feast over any event that gave them particular pleasure. No custom is more extensive and interestingly shown by the monuments that have come down to us from antiquity than dancing. The waltz of Assyrian and Egyptian temples and dwellings abound with representations of dancing men and women. The Bible contains many allusions to dancing as one of the chief means of showing pleasure.

But between the dancing of acts of the civilized portion of the modern world and that of other nations and of the savage people of our own times there is very considerable difference. Our remote ancestors danced to show their joy over some notable event, and the savages of the present period are actuated by like motives. It is true that the ancients took to ensure witnessing the satisfaction exercises of professional dancers, and several semi-barbarous nations of the present day look with great relish on the gyrations and contortions of their dancing girls. But there is nothing to show that any of these people danced for their own amusement. A nation of Mozambique or Zanzibar or some other such country was accustomed on being introduced into a European port to see a king and other mighty personages, men and women, whirling round the room to the strains of a magnificent band of music. "When I was dancing," he said, "I am too anxious; a sovereign to do it myself. I would feel disgraced by such an act. I like people to do it for me and I take pleasure in looking at them." Any one who has seen the dancing girls of India or Turkey will once admit this; so far from being a pleasure exercise to them it is a painful labor, which has no compensation except the money they receive from those before whom they exhibit themselves.

For our men and women dance for the pleasure they derive from the act. Now we see in what that pleasure consists. In the first place, there is some association with others who have come to dance, which of itself affords a degree of excitement not to be despised. The sight of handsome men and beauties and well-dressed women bedecked with jewels and other finery affords a small measure of delight, as well as the inexperienced in such matters as to those who have become accustomed, in a measure, to the excitement. There variety plays its part, for it may safely be said that no two girls are dressed in the same style or dressed in the same way, and thus variety is not produced. A certain degree of freshness is therefore inseparable from such affairs. Again, there is the brilliant light modified by passing through media of various colors, the ravishing music associated with the art which those who compose the harmonious strains for waltz and other dances know so well how to employ; the superlative tact with the music, the superlative tact with the cook's and the confectioner's skill; the wines which when taken with due moderation, cause just such degree of increased cardiac action as to send the blood a little more rapidly than usual through the brain and thus quicken its action, to heighten its sense of enjoyment; and to reward the coming of that weariness which sooner or later follows all excitement in excess of that which is natural. A very slight increase in the amount of blood circulating through the cerebral vessels suffices to augment the acuteness of all the perceptions, and sometimes even to give brilliancy to minds that are ordinarily stupid. It is by no means necessary to use a cocaine liquor for this purpose, for a cup of coffee or tea, a few grains of quinine or the presence of a fever will produce a like result. Even the assumption of the recumbent posture will in many persons so increase the activity of the brain as to enable intellectual tastes to be accomplished which would otherwise be impossible. Many celebrated mathematicians and literary men have been obliged to lie down in order to work out their problems or to write their most effective poetry or prose. The managers of balls know very well what they are about when they provide encouragement for those who have come to dance. They slyly take care, however, that there is not too great a profusion of this most exhilarating of beverages. It is a good friend when used with discretion, but a most malignant enemy when abused. A single glass too much will so lessen the sensibilities and blunt the perceptions as to render any kind of pleasure impossible.

Now, as to the dancing itself, I have no hesitation in saying that in it we have no powerfully means of exercising both the mind and the body at the same time as it is possible to obtain. The muscular movements extend over the greater portion of the body. They are not merely automatic, but it is necessary that the attention be directed to their proper performance, for otherwise catastrophes of various kinds would be likely to result. But there is one feature that I cannot strenuously insist upon, and it is this: The dancers who desire to obtain the utmost amount of pleasure from the beautiful and beautiful exercise in which they indulge should take special care to change their partners frequently, as have a ready call at attention to the fact that the system soon becomes accustomed to any particular kind of excitation. Variety is in dancing as in all other things, the spice of life. There is only one exception to this precept, so far as dancing is concerned, and that is that some people dance with other objects in view than the mere dancing. A couple who are in love with each other will dance together all night, but even they would have to confess if told the truth that the last dance was not so pleasant as the first.

The man was invented the "german" knew what he was about when he devised a dance in which frequent changes of partners are necessary. The old fashioned square dances were not without their advantages in this respect, and are too much neglected at the present day. The "Virginia reel" was wonderful in its capacity to give pleasure, but it is now scarcely ever seen, except in some out-of-the-way country towns of the south.

Let me word, therefore, continue to dance; but in this, as in other things, let it be guided by wisdom and moderation. WILLIAM A. ZAMMOND.

"The American Commonwealth," to the Editor of the Gazette.

Signed, HENRY B. STONE, Vice President C. B. & Q. Ry., Chicago.

It is no longer yesterday as you request, because it seemed important under the circumstances, and since we have as yet as the engineers to say what our position is, I should be compelled to the authority of the whole executive committee. The company will not allow the facts to be in any manner to prosecute those who were concerned in the wreck, but on the contrary, will certainly give to all who have not been guilty of vice or other improper conduct for sale, subject to understand recognitions, in their own stores. We have also silverware sent to us for sale from all parts of the country, from New Orleans to Oregon, and from Bangor to Okotoks.

The red "chalice" wedding presents are almost always individual articles, of inconceivable variety, everything that is possible to make in silver, and the number of persons who have a good call to offer to buy articles persons and so forth again at a small advance. Want enough, I can tell you to convey the clear idea of what I was after, and yet avoid shocking delicate sensibilities. Our late wedding presents, I think, are an advertisement in the next morning's paper and met with immediate and entire revolutionization of my business. Up to that time I had not sold more than one solid silver teapot per annum, but in the first year of the new century I sold thirty and within three years over one hundred. Bought them and sold them again, you understand. Of course, it would be absurd to suppose that that many articles had been duplicate wedding presents, but just was not good a name as any other for them to go by. The fact was that some came from people who wished to unknown, your friend, yourself, and more from manufacturers of and dealers in silverware, in the city and elsewhere, who had an acquaintance, some accumulations—mostly original purchased from them—which did not seem fit for sale in good form to re-sell for sale, subject to understand recognitions, in their own stores. We have also silverware sent to us for sale from all parts of the country, from New Orleans to Oregon, and from Bangor to Okotoks.

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Chicago, January 4, '89.

To Mr. A. J. Caver, Chairman Committee of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

DEAR SIR.—Above is a copy of telegram I received yesterday, from Mr. Perkins, our president, and which, in accordance with his instructions, have submitted to you, and which, I hope, will interest you.

Yours truly,

HENRY B. STONE, Vice President C. B. & Q. Ry., Chicago.

One of the most creditable pieces of modern historical work, a book that has steadily grown into the highest favor with scholars, is Bryce's "Poly Roman Empire." Mr. Bryce has lately acted to his laurels by the publication of a new book entitled "The American Commonwealth." The author has long been prominent in London life as a member of parliament, as under secretary of foreign affairs, and as a professor at Oxford. He has visited America several times and has made a special study of our country and its institutions. His book promises to be for the America of to-day what De Tocqueville's book was for the America of fifty years ago. It is spoken of as the event of the year in the literary world and the critics are already declaring that it is even greater than De Tocqueville's book.

It is of interest to note what so eminent a critic has to say concerning our smaller American colleagues, particularly those located in the west. One year occasionally signs remarks concerning institutions like our Colorado "to see. They are conspicuously spoken of as "some lone institutions" and are accounted

of consequence in the world of letters. So does Prof. Bryce regard them. Let me quote a few of his sentences:

"...in the west, where there is no class of classes, though great disparity of wealth, as many as there are in Europe, are so ready to rise to wealth, and the only likely to a promising success in the boy's way of supporting himself during his early career, and this is frequently done by earning during one of the years while he is in Europe, during the other half. Often he reaches success—nearly as the eminent men of the last year, including several Presidents of the United States, have sprung up, in some part of their early careers. Sometimes he works at a trade, as many a student has done in Scotland, and, as in Scotland, he is the more respected by his associates for it."

"The instruction which he gets in one of these western colleges may not carry him very far, but it opens a door through which men of real power can pass into the professions, or even into the common of learning and scientific research. In no country are the higher kinds of teaching more cheap or more accessible. There is a growing tendency for wealthy parents to send their sons to one of the greater universities prospective of the profession they contemplate for him, and to say, surely for the sake of general culture or of social advantages with a university course is brought to consider."

"They get out of a multitude of poor men who might never resort to a distant place of education. They sell, in fact, in a visible form, brain, intellect, and a mind, but gain not even in their humility before the eyes of rustic people. It is the love of knowledge, nature, strong, might never break through the outside barrier, or the care of some zealous teacher.

"They give the chance of rising in some inferior way to be to many a strong and earnest nature who might otherwise have remained an artisan or a storekeeper, and perhaps even in those avocations. They put up in many a country town what is at first, on a par with rustics, but which, when the town grows to a city or when encouragement is given to him, becomes a man of growing mind, which may justly throw his rays over the whole state in which he stands. In some of the small or western colleges one finds to-day men of great ability and great attainment; one student is a thorough, though not a ways-wise, as good a scholar as any in the best eastern universities can be.

"To do at a given time the time for more concentration has come and that reflection on the power of granting degrees would be use. But one who reads the history of the west during the past 50 years, and bears in mind the tremendous rush of ability and energy to work a purely material element which has marked its people, will find that its uncontrollable freedom of teaching, the multiplication of small institutions, have won for the country a world which a few state regulated universities might have failed to do. The larger learning is no longer. The great universities of the east, as we are one or two in the West, are already beginning to rival the ancient universities of Europe."

—B. GREGG.

The Burlington Settlement.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The following is a record of the proceedings:

BOSTON, January 8, 1889.

To Hon. B. Stone, Vice President C. B. & Q. Ry., Chicago.

It is no longer yesterday as you request, because it seemed important under the circumstances, and since we have as yet as the engineers to say what our position is, I should be compelled to the authority of the whole executive committee.

The company will not allow the facts to be in any manner to prosecute those who were concerned in the wreck, but on the contrary, will certainly give to all who

have not been guilty of vice or other improper conduct for sale, subject to understand recognitions, in their own stores.

We have also silverware sent to us for sale from all parts of the country, from New Orleans to Oregon, and from Bangor to Okotoks.

The red "chalice" wedding presents are almost always individual articles, of inconceivable variety, everything that is possible to make in silver, and the number of persons who have a good call to offer to buy articles persons and so forth again at a small advance.

Want enough, I can tell you to convey the clear idea of what I was after, and yet avoid shocking delicate sensibilities.

Our late wedding presents, I think, are an advertisement in the next morning's paper and met with immediate and entire revolutionization of my business.

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Of course, it would be absurd to suppose that that many articles had been duplicate wedding presents, but just was not good a name as any other for them to go by.

The fact was that some came from people who wished to unknown, your friend, yourself, and more from manufacturers of and dealers in silverware, in the city and elsewhere, who had an acquaintance, some accumulations—mostly original purchased from them—which did not seem fit for sale in good form to re-sell for sale, subject to understand recognitions, in their own stores.

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EARLING'S DEATH.

The Coroner's Jury Describes the Investigation in the

Rock Island Collision in Wyo. 7.

E. Earling Was Killed.

A Number of Witnesses Examined by the Coroner.

The coroner's jury in the death of W. E. Earling, killed in the Rock Island collision on December 29th, has met in Davis & Co.'s unoccupying establishment on the 8th inst. to begin the investigation. All of the necessary witnesses were not present and the jury adjourned at noon to meet again on Monday at 2 o'clock.

It was after 10 o'clock when the jury began its work. Ulysses Granger not being present, having fallen from a train and been severely injured during the week. Coroner Davis was present after a week's illness and conducted the examination. The first witness summoned was Y. J. Anderson, conductor on the east-bound section of No. 44, east-bound freight train on the morning of December 29th. He knew nothing of what was happening until the shock came. The accident occurred at 6:20 a.m. His orders were on leaving Roswell to run to Goodland on schedule time, disengaging a red signal, which meant that another section was to follow. Canadian was the first point to meet any regular trains. He passed Mayfield five minutes late. Should have left Roswell at 4 o'clock but was late in getting out.

General Superintendent W. A. Allen volunteered a statement, explaining to the jury the running of trains. The east-bound train was a part of a train of two sections, and a regular train having the right of way. The order of the west-bound or extra train was to run to Roswell, avoiding a regular train. The question has now settled whether the east-bound train was a head of time or whether the extra west was running on the east-bound train's time.

J. Edward, brakeman on the extra west, was called. He testified that the collision occurred at 5:55 a.m. looked at his watch immediately after the shock. Last station, his train stopped at Wasatchan at 5:15. They were running at an average of about 18 miles an hour. He believed that the crew of No. 44 was ahead of time. It was a rule for extra and all who trains to blow their whistles at a curve. Did not hear a whistle blown.

Murray Headley, fireman on extra coming west, testified that he did not see the other train or know what the matter was. Their orders were to run to Roswell, avoiding all regular trains. At檀那 the conductor and engineer figured that they could reach Mayfield in time for him.

Ross Thompson, the section foreman at Mayfield, testified that he was out of bed when he passed, and that it was 6:30 at that time.

W. E. Smith, the front brakeman on train 44, testified that he had no water, but in a short time after the crash the conductor looked at his watch and told him it was 6:30.

C. M. Swinehart, brakeman on train 44, testified that they were late in passing Mayfield. After the accident he got lights and started back to the station to Zag the second section. He looked at his watch about two miles before reaching Mayfield, and that it was then time to be in Mayfield.

Headley, the night porter at Roswell, testified that train 44 left that station about 45 minutes late. Between the encounter, about 45 and it left soon after.

L. E. Tobias, the head brakeman on extra west, testified that the train left Goodland at 6:30 on Thursday evening. He was in the engine at the time of the accident. Conductor Daniels immediately after the accident said it was 6:03. John Scott, a headend brakeman on extra west, testified that he looked at his watch soon after the accident, and it was 5:50. When questioned he said he was not sure that it was 5:50 but it was twenty minutes after something. He was awoke to go without much questioning.

Eugene Cole, the engineer on engine No. 50, of train 44, testified that he was 18 to 50 minutes late in leaving Roswell. Just before the collision he looked at his watch and it was 5:20. He was twelve minutes late in passing through Mayfield. He spoke of it to Headley and Harren, the two firemen. He heard no whistle and could not have stopped his train if he had. Was traveling at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour.

It will be seen that the evidence given was largely by the crew of train 44. Conductor Daniels and Engineer Cole of the extra west were not present to testify, one of them being still disabled and the other out on the road. They being the principal witnesses on the west-bound train, the jury decided to wait until their evidence could be heard. Adjournment was therefore taken until Monday at 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the jury investigating the death of W. E. Earling, sat in the Rock Island wreck on the 12th of December, continue its work.

The first witness called was E. A. Daniels, conductor on the extra west-bound train. He testified that he left Cedar at 5:15 a.m. This gave him 55 minutes to make Mayfield. At 2:30

the brakeman looked at his watch and said that it was then 5:45. A few minutes after the wreck his watch indicated 6:01. He and Engineer Anderson of train 44 compared watches and they were nearly alike. His engineer did not blow the whistle at the curve. His running orders were made out for the 27th of December, and train 44 of that day was not at Kannarack.

Dr. Garisford, the Rock Island's physician in Colorado, was called and testified that Engineer Cole has been unconscious during a great part of the time since the accident. He had questioned him about the case and was satisfied that the period of the accident is at present a blank to the mind of Earling. He thought that any testimony might give in the case at present was valueless.

The jury, after a short consultation, adjourned to the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO, 1888.

COUNTY OF EL PASO,

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

FRANCIS COLE, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

EDWARD EARLING, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

ULYSSES GRANGER, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

JOHN SCOTT, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

EDWARD DANIELS, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

CHARLES T. ANDERSON, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

GEORGE COLE, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

JOHN H. HARREN, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

EDWARD COLE, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

JOHN R. COOPER, et al.

THE PEOPLE, vs. W.

JOHN C. COOPER, et al.

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CITY NEWS.

May Parker Is Sessicra Corpse of
Four Last Night.

The Largest Attendance of Members
for Some Time.

Banquet Passed at Call at Election
to Vote Water Board.

A Special Policeman Appointed to
Protect Cheyenne Bar.

The first January meeting of the city
council was held last night with the following present: Mayor Stricker and A. Cerman Stevens, Stu's, Lennox, Lawton, C. A. Way, Bartel; and Skinner.

A communication was read from J. F. Seidomrige & Son, requesting to be allowed to place a set of scales on Sierra Macre street, near their ware house, and so requesting that the grace of that street be not raised over one foot above its present grade. On motion the request was granted.

A communication was received from a number of the leaders of the city requesting that an ordinance be drawn requiring barber shops to be closed at certain hours on Sunday. The matter was referred to the committee on ordinances.

A communication was received from a number of residents of Lewitt's addition asking that a water main be placed on certain streets of the addition. The matter was referred to the committee on water works with power to act.

W. T. McLean & Co. presented a petition requesting that they be allowed to sell liquor at their drug store in Roswell City addition, according to the ordinances of the city regulating the sale of liquor. The matter was referred to the police committee.

The mayor reported that little progress was being made in the matter of the electric trolley system, as no satisfactory arrangement could be made with the Electric Light company regarding the use of its poles.

Alberman Lawton, of the committee on streets, crossings, etc., reported in favor of the admission of the Wa nut addition to the city, and also presented a plot of Cain's addition No. 2. In the matter of a bridge across Sheep's run to Lewitt's addition he recommended that the city furnish the timber, and the citizens of that part of town be allowed to build the bridge as they had offered to do.

On motion sidewalks were ordered placed at the following places: Nos. 26 and 28 South Tejon street, 12- and 15 East Pikes Peak avenue, 20 and 22 South Nevada avenue, 105, 122, 125 East Laramie street.

The committee on water works reported unfavorably to the petition of C. E. McLean, asking that he be allowed to tap the city's water mains at his place in Sas. Manitou.

Street Commissioner Clark reported that \$2072 had been collected in poll tax for the year 1888. The report of the police judge for the month was read.

The revised estimate for an increased supply of water was presented by the city engineer. It contemplates the laying of a twelve-inch main from the settler to the reservoir, and will cost \$85,000. The engineer also reported that he had taken steps to secure a right to Lake Moraine by sending two men up there to work, and that the arrangements for surveying the ground had been completed.

The following bills were read and voted:

L. G. Davis \$ 36.50
Mr. Homan, feeding prisoners 5.00
Peter Downes, hauling 5.00
H. H. Stevens, curries 5.00
E. C. Bartlett, blacksmithing 4.40
E. B. Bumstead & Co., tapping 3.00
T. W. Shideler, tapping 3.00
H. L. Held, money advanced 45.00
M. B. Irvine 3.00
E. W. Roberts, road work 130.00
G. C. Savage, work 6.00
G. C. Savage, stationery work 5.00
Engineer and Inspector work 5.00
Sewer account 20.00
Street and ditch work 16.50
A. M. McCord, hauling 5.00
C. C. Clegg, iron company 51.00
Rudolph Heiser 45.00
El. also Electric Co. 45.00
Water works account 3.00
Reynolds & McConnell 15.00
G. C. & Co. Co. 15.00
Consolidated Stationery company 17.00
Fire department 50.00
Salary roll 120.00
Total 120.00

Upon motion Mr. W. L. Buck was appointed a special policeman at North Cheyenne canon park without pay.

A. Cerman Stevens presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to call a special election for the duly qualified electors of this city in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, for the purpose of submitting to them the question of the issuance of bonds of the city to the amount, or in the sum of \$85,000, such bonds to be used to increase the water supply of the city by the laying of a sixteen-inch main from the sixteen-inch main on Euclidino street to such point above Manitou Springs as may be determined upon and of doing such other work as may be necessary and proper in this behalf.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Alberman Skinner moved that the city attorney be instructed to inform the Roswell City company that unless the addition was re-acted to conform with the streets of the city the resolution accepting it as a part of the city would be rescinded, and that the water commissioner be instructed to prevent water being turned into the company's pipes until the matter is arranged. That they also be asked to allow persons along the line to inspect the deposition.

of the water pipe to be made after securing a permit. The motion prevailed.

City Engineer, Fred, asked permission to change the line of the city ditch in the north part of the city on some land which he is interested in, upon motion the request was granted.

Upon motion the request of Colorado City to be a voter to be in another fire hydrant was granted.

The council then adjourned.

At about ten o'clock Monday night, while freight train No. 82 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, was switching in the yards Conductor Fred Wuestefeld was killed by getting under the wheels of the cars. He went between a box car and a car to make a coupling when he was knocked off his feet. His right ankle was badly crushed by the wheels, and he was caught by the brake beam and the brake lever and rolled, his breast being crushed. He was picked up alive and placed in the way car, but died before an ambulance arrived to take him to the hospital. He was about forty years of age and quite large, weighing fully 200 pounds. Whether he was married is not known. He was very popular on the road, and was to have taken charge of a passenger train on the Canon City branch to-day. The remains were brought to town and placed in charge of an undertaker.

Many a raged and many a comedy is enacted on the stage of which the audience knows nothing. It is an old theme for writers to depict theights and shadows of life behind the scenes. A familiar picture is that of the cows who laugh and jocosely while upon the boards, but whose heart is at home with a wife or aged parent. Who has not seen a picture of the smiling, quiet darling from the balcony to Romeo and Rosalind with a smile to show? Who has not seen a picture of the smiling, quiet audience? Last Tuesday Mrs. Brown decided to visit Pueblo, at the request of her husband, so she states. In the afternoon of that day she and a friend, Mrs. Alice Stratton, went to Pueblo, and Brown was to follow on Wednesday. She did not come, and she became alarmed about him and by returned home on the Santa Fe at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. When they got to the house the doors were all locked and they could not arouse Brown. The two women then climbed into climbing room window and it was at this time Mrs. Brown noticed a strong odor of medicine about her husband. She thought she heard a groan and they immediately went to the room where he was usually seen. He was not there and she went into another room and saw him lying on the bed. She felt of his pulse and they were cold. She told Mrs. Stratton that Frank was dead and they immediately called up the neighbors. Mr. Herman Alvaro, a neighbor immediately started to send up the police. Coroner Davis being in, his son responded and took charge of the remains. An examination of the body showed the man lying on his back. The covers were drawn over him as far as his waist. The hands were across his breast, and clasped back upon his chest was a red silk handkerchief, which had been bound around it. Under the pillow was a revolver but none of the cartridges had been discharged. No notes containing medicine or drugs of any kind were found in the house that could have produced death.

At 7 o'clock Dr. A. G. Lewis of Manitou, acting for Coroner Davis, accompanied the following jurors to investigate the death: Dr. J. R. Wilcox, Dr. G. Perkins, D. W. Robbins, Wm. L. L. Parker and John Bratt. The jury organized by selecting E. G. Perkins foreman, and D. W. Robbins, secretary. After viewing the remains the jury began its examination of the testimony.

Mrs. Scanlan, the mother of Mrs. Brown, testified that she saw Brown at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning when he was drinking some coffee. He was looking bad and complained of a slight headache. She had a headache around his head and she offered him to use her smelling salts. She told him to have the man leave her some time when he came home and then she went to her day's work. When she returned the house was close up and she thought probably he had gone to Pueblo. She testified to the facts and the cause of death of the deceased, but did not know of any reason why he should take his own life. For some time, she said, he has shown considerable fear of his wife's first husband, James Conaway. The man Conaway had been in the house in the first part of the week.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Parker both testified to the finding of the body as related before. Mrs. Brown said that her husband had a great deal of fear of Conaway, who had come to the house and threatened them repeatedly. She had been married to her first husband in 1883 and had been in the penitentiary and jail, since. She got a divorce from him. She knew of no reason why Brown should have his own life.

Dr. Wm. X. Stricker, the county physician, testified that he had made an autopsy on the body of Frank Brown. The deceased did not die of any ordinary disease so far as personal items. There was no evidence of any organic disease. At the viscera organs were perfectly healthy. The only foreign substance found in the stomach was a carbolic acid which was odorless but which resembles coffee. The last diet of Brown was Prussian acid or perhaps a yucca wine had been taken up in the stomach. It would be necessary for an expert analysis to determine this.

Judge Campbell has appointed Mr. Edgar Howlett of this city to be district clerk for this county. Mr. Howlett's many friends will be greatly pleased to hear of his appointment. He has a large acquaintance throughout the country, having lived there from early childhood, and is in every way qualified to fill the position.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

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